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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/726,269	11/30/2000	Rabindranath Dutta	AUS920000774US1	5231

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EXAMINER	
CHUONG, TRUC T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/726,269	DUTTA, RABINDRANATH	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Truc T Chuong	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 February 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *4-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *4-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to Amendment, filed 02/16/05.

Claims 4-27 are pending in this application. In the Amendment, claims 4, 9, 13, 23, and 27 are independent claims, claims 4, 6-18, 23-24, and 27 are amended. This action is made final.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. Claims 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 20-21, and 23-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Microsoft Clock Screen Captures 1-10 (hereinafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.).

About Microsoft Clock (fig. 1), from Microsoft Windows Start Menu → Run → type in a command "clock" to open the Clock (fig. 2) →the Clock will be displayed in either Digital or Analog (figs. 3-4) → Settings (figs. 3, and 5-7) uses to set a flag on/off (No Title of figs. 3, and 5-7) to show GUI control objects as a conventional screen (figs. 3, and 5-7) or non of the GUI control objects as a unconventional screen (figs. 8-10) → the conventional screen with GUI control objects and unconventional screen without any GUI control objects can be switched on and off by using a computer mouse to double click on the Clock or using an Esc key on the Keyboard.

As to claim 4, Clock teaches in a data processing system, a method comprising the steps of:

in an application program, determining control GUI objects (Settings menu 4, Minimize 1, Maximize 2, and Close/Terminate 3 icons of fig. 3) and a content object (an analog clock shows time 5 of figs. 4-5);

determining if a user has set general display option flag (Settings Title/No Title of figs. 3, 5, and 7) indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects (figs. 3, 5, and 7; especially, fig. 3 shows that there are more than one control and content objects integrated the digital clock 5 as shown. In the Object Oriented Software Design (or in coding), the time is considered as the first of object (2:11:03), the second object defines AM or PM, and the last object shows the date (11/05/04); therefore, Clock clearly shows that there are one (analog, e.g., fig. 4) or more control and content objects as explained above) or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not the control GUI objects (figs. 9 and 10 only show the content objects, and if No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 8-10); and

determining screen objects to include content objects but not control GUI objects as a function of general display option flag having a setting indicating a user preference for display of content objects without control GUI objects (figs. 9 and 10 only show the content objects , and if No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 8-10).

As to claim 5, Clock teaches the step of displaying the screen object on a display device of the data processing system (figs. 1-10).

As to claim 6, Clock teaches the steps further comprising the steps of:

receiving input from the user to set general display option flag (Settings Title/No Title of figs. 3, 5, and 7) indicating the preference for conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising the display of control GUI objects and the content objects (figs. 3, 5, and 7; especially, fig. 3 shows that there are more than one control and content objects integrated the digital clock 5 as shown. In the Object Oriented Software Design (or in coding), the time is considered as the first of object (2:11:03), the second object defines AM or PM, and the last object shows the date (11/05/04); therefore, Clock clearly shows that there are one (analog, e.g., fig. 4) or more control and content objects as explained above);

determing screen objects to include content objects and control GUI objects as an function of general display option flag having a setting indicating the user preference for display of content objects with control GUI objects (figs. 9 and 10 only show the content objects, and if No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 8-10, and if Title option is selected, the content objects and control GUI objects are displayed, figs. 3, 5 & 7); and

displaying screen objects on the display device of the data processing system (figs. 1-10).

As to claim 9, this is the equivalent computer program product claim of system claim 4 and rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claims 10 and 15, this is similar in scope to claim 9 above except the general display option flag can be reset (the conventional screen with GUI control objects and unconventional screen without any GUI control objects can be switched on and off by using a computer mouse to double click on the Clock or using an Esc key on the Keyboard, and figs. 2-10).

As to claim 13, this is a system claim of method claim 4 except the limitations such as a processor, a display, and a memory, which inherently show in Clock because Microsoft Windows Operating System must have a CPU, a Monitor for display, and a RAM to be able to operate.

As to dependent claim 14, Clock teaches the screen state changing program will determine screen objects to include only content objects without any control objects (figs. 9 and 10 only show the content objects, and Settings Title/No Title of figs. 3, 5, and 7) when general display option flag has been determined to be set for a preference that unconventional screens (figs. 8-10 show that either Analog clock considered as one content object or Digital clock with numbers and the content objects) be displayed whereby contents are displayed and no control GUIs are displayed on the display (If No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 8-10).

As to dependent claims 20-21, Clock teaches the data processing system is a desktop computer or a laptop computer (Clock inherently teaches these features because Microsoft Windows can be installed on PCs and laptops).

As to claim 23, this is the equivalent apparatus claim of system claim 13 and rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 24, this is the equivalent apparatus claim of system claim 14 and rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 25, Clock teaches a hardware input in communication with the screen object that permits selection by the user to display the control GUI objects when they have previously not been displayed with the content object (the conventional screen with GUI

control objects and unconventional screen without any GUI control objects can be switched on and off by using a computer mouse to double click on the Clock or using an Esc key on the Keyboard, and figs. 2-10).

As to dependent claim 26, Clock teaches the control GUI objects include displayed objects permitting the user access to data or databases (the user can request information from the computer database such as: Set Front, GMT, and About Clock, figs. 3, 5, and 7).

As to claim 27, this is the equivalent method claim to claim 4 and rejected under a similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 7-8, 11-12, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Clock Screen Captures 1-10 (hereinafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.) in view of Corona et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,475,812).

As to dependent claims 7 and 11, Clock teaches if general display option flag is set to indicate a preference for conventional screen objects then control GUI objects are added to screen objects and excess content to be covered by control GUI objects (fig. 7 shows the Time and Date are partly covered by the control GUI objects (Settings menu), and the covered part of the text is saved in memory/database of the computer or run in the back ground, so that when the user turns off the Settings, the whole text Time and Date will be displayed on the screen as shown in fig. 6, and figs. 3, 9-10); however, Clock does not clearly teach that the excess content is saved in an excess content object. Corona clearly teaches the intensity data and window identifiers for the overlying and underlying images are then stored in separate locations within a

frame buffer, and the overlying image superimposed over at least a portion of the underlying image (Abstract and figs. 2B, 3-4). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the independent control of multiple windows of Corona in the Clock of Microsoft to improve the controls of underlying and overlaying images in a graphics display system independently (Corona, col. 2 lines 30-32).

As to dependent claims 8 and 12, Clock in view of Corona teaches if general display option flag is set to indicate a preference for unconventional screen objects then control GUI objects are eliminated from screen objects and excess content objects are included in the screen object (e.g., figs. 8-10).

As to dependent claim 16, Clock in view of Corona teaches when general display option flag is reset for a preference that conventional screens be displayed on the display whereby contents and the control GUIs are displayed (Settings Title/No Title of figs. 3, 5, and 7), then the screen state changing program will determine that screen objects will include content objects and control GUI objects (the conventional screen with GUI control objects and unconventional screen without any GUI control objects can be switched on and off by using a computer mouse to double click on the Clock or using an Esc key on the Keyboard, figs. 2-10; and figs. 8-10 show that either Analog clock considered as one content object or Digital clock with numbers and the content objects), control objects displayed by control GUI objects will be stored (the control GUI objects will be stored in the memory of the computer; therefore, when the No Title turns off, it will bring back the control GUI objects on screen, figs. 3, 5, and 7) into an excess content object (Note the rejection and the motivation of claim 7 above).

As to dependent claim 17, Clock teaches general display option flag is reset for the preference that conventional screens be displayed by receipt of a user selection of a hardware button on the system (the conventional screen with GUI control objects and unconventional screen without any GUI control objects can be switched on and off by using a computer mouse to double click on the Clock or using an Esc key on the Keyboard, and figs. 2-10).

3. Claims 19 and 22, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Clock Screen Captures 1-10 (hereinafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.) in view of Ditzik (U.S. Patent No. 6,064,373).

As to dependent claim 19, Clock clearly teaches the data processing system is a personal computer (see the rejection of claim 21 above); however, Clock does not teach the data processing system is a PDA. Ditzik clearly teaches on his system using PDA, several pocket computers, and hand held tablet computers (e.g., col. 6 line 67 and col. 7 lines 1-2). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the PDA of Ditzit with its mobile capability in the Maximize and Minimize displays of Clock to provide the user with portable features of the PDA.

As to dependent claim 22, it is the equivalent claim to claim 19 and rejected under a similar rationale.

4. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Clock Screen Captures 1-10 (hereinafter "Clock", Microsoft Clock Version 4.0, Copyright 1981-1998 Microsoft Corp.) Corona et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,475,812), and further in view of Ditzik (U.S. Patent No. 6,064,373).

As to dependent claim 18, the modified Clock in view of Corona still does not teach the system using a Ronomatic action on the display; however, it can be rejected under a similar rationale as claim 19 above because the modified Clock in view of Ditzik teaches the system is a PDA or hand held tablet computer which clearly means that using a Ronomatic action on the display by a user with a stylus is a main feature of the PDA and tablet computer (note the reason and motivation to combine of claim 19 above).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 02/16/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argued and Examiner disagrees with the following reasons:

a. Clock does not teach "determining if a user has set general display option flag indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not the control GUI objects."

Clock clearly shows determining if a user has set general display option flag (Settings Title/No Title of figs. 3, 5, and 7) indicating a preference for either conventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of the control GUI objects and content objects (figs. 3, 5, and 7; especially, fig. 3 shows that there are more than one control and content objects integrated the digital clock 5 as shown. In the Object Oriented Software Design (or in coding), the time is considered as the first of object (2:11:03), the second object defines AM or PM,

and the last object shows the date (11/05/04); therefore, Clock clearly shows that there are one (analog, e.g., fig. 4) or more control and content objects) or unconventional screen objects to be displayed comprising a display of content objects but not the control GUI objects (figs. 9 and 10 only show the content objects, and if No Title option is selected, only the Text/Analog shows Time/Date 5 of figs. 8-10).

b. *Clock does not teach multiple screens, multiple objects, and multiple applications.* Clock teaches that fig. 3 shows that there are more than one control and content objects integrated the digital clock 5 as shown. In the Object Oriented Software Design (or in coding), the time is considered as the first of object (2:11:03), the second object defines AM or PM, and the last object shows the date (11/05/04); therefore, Clock clearly shows that there are one (analog, e.g., fig. 4) or more control and content objects; and there is nowhere in the claim language shows there are multiple applications.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Truc T Chuong whose telephone number is 571-272-4134. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and alternate Fridays 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R. Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Truc T. Chuong

05/25/05

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